

lar of the rubber coat and the man's cap. That is the only thing by which he would be able to identify either.

When the men had not returned at noon, Hiland called up the warden's office on the phone and asked at what time the truck was due back.

Abandoned Truck Found

"What truck?" came the reply.

Hiland described the departure of the truck. Immediately all the whistles were sounded, but, coming at noon, the residents of Ossining paid little attention to the blasts. Searching parties were organized at the prison, but the truck was found at Sherwood Street and Croton Avenue with the box still resting on it. Residents in the vicinity told the searchers they had seen the truck stop there and number of convicts get off with a guard. That was the first intimation the prison authorities had that more than two men were involved. Some witnesses said there appeared to be as many as eight men on the truck.

They all got off and looked under the machine and began tinkering with it for a while, according to those who saw them, as if there was something wrong with the mechanism. Then, headed by the "keeper" in the rubber coat, they marched off in the direction of Briarcliff.

Lifers Win Liberty Dash

Jay Crowley, assistant to Mr. Derrick, wired him of the escape, and he reached the prison at 2 o'clock. A hasty examination had been made, and he was informed that as many as eight men had disappeared. It was not until two hours later, however, that the number involved in the plot became known. Those who escaped were:

Thomas Hiland, serving life sentence; term, with good behavior, expires in 1924.

William Tammany, sentenced for fifteen years for robbery in the second degree; minimum length of sentence until 1924, maximum until 1929.

Frank Lutz, serving life sentence for murder in the second degree.

Alfred Steiner, sentenced for twenty years for robbery in the first degree and assault in the second degree; minimum term 1927, maximum 1930.

Maurice Curtis, alias Dick Curtis, alias Richard Cunningham, sentenced in 1908 for carrying burglars' tools for from nine years and ten months to life. His sentence expired in 1914, but was lengthened because of an assault made by him on a guard named Whittle. He is said to have been a pal of "Canada Blackie," a notorious associate of the protégés of Warden Osborne.

William Anson, alias "Kid" McCoy, first offender, sentenced for carrying concealed weapons; a Federal warrant pending against him.

Carter Orders Inquiry.

Anson, from the description of his hair given by Hiland, is believed to have been the man who impersonated the guard and drove the truck.

Mr. Derrick immediately informed Superintendent Carter of the escape and then summoned the members of the executive committee of the Mutual Welfare League. He told them he suspected the men had fled from inside the prison, that he believed more than those who escaped were implicated and that the whole affair "was up to the league."

Superintendent Carter ordered the suspension of Hiland and dispatched a representative to make a full investigation of the escape. A guard is under instructions to scrutinize carefully the features of every man who passes the gates, whether guard or prisoner. This Hiland neglected to do owing to the rain.

Late in the afternoon some of the searchers brought back to the prison the gray uniforms which had been discarded by the men in their flight. Where the clothes were found the authorities would not disclose, but it is known the spot was some distance from where the car was abandoned. It is believed the uniforms were taken from an automobile at some point between Ossining and Briarcliff.

Messages were sent to all points along the New York Central, and until late in the night names of guards and residents of Ossining searched the countryside for many miles.

Prison officials refused to disclose how the men managed to elude the watchfulness of keepers on board the truck or how one of them came into possession of a guard's cap.

"We are conducting a thorough investigation of these points," was all Mr. Derrick would say, further than to outline the main facts. He declared he had not expected to be placed in full charge of the institution when he was brought from the job, Monday and did not want the job.

Superintendent Carter announced a few days ago Mr. Derrick would fill the place only until after the elections in November, when Mr. Osborne's successor will be appointed.

Superintendent Carter gave out the following statement at Albany:

"The superintendent naturally regrets the escapes at this time, because it must of necessity cast discredit upon the prevailing system of government of the prison. If escapes continue and the freedom and privileges enjoyed by the inmates at Sing Sing are not workable, different policies, principles and discipline must prevail.

"The officer in charge of the gate at which the men were allowed to pass has been temporarily suspended. The superintendent has delegated a representative from the department to investigate the escape."

Thomas Nett Osborne, who spoke at several meetings here yesterday, said the escape of six prisoners from Sing Sing was due to the carelessness of a guard whom he was about to discharge when he resigned.

FRENCH CLOSING UPON PERONNE

Wedge South of Somme Driven Further East—Rain Hampers Fight

London, Oct. 19.—Slowly the French grip is closing on Peronne from the south. Foch's troops continued their progress to-day between Blaches and La Maisonette, south of the Somme, thus driving further eastward the wedge that ultimately will outflank Peronne.

Against Salley the Germans attempted several assaults to-day, but the French beat these off without great trouble and consolidated their gains. Berlin to-day admits that the enemy made progress in this sector.

On the British front activity has been confined mainly to trench raids and artillery fire, for the weather again rules the battlefield north of the Somme and large actions are impossible. There are many indications, however, of a resumption of Haig's offensive.

The French capture of Salley will aid greatly the British advance on Le Transloy. The heights north of Salley were defended by many machine guns, which hampered the action of the British troops endeavoring to move toward the Bethune road.

Another advantage that accrues with the seizure of Salley is the valuable ground won, from which the French can cooperate easily with a British advance. It also enables the French to pocket St. Pierre Vaast wood, for the advance beyond Rancourt outflanked this important position on the south.

Both armies are now in position to renew the joint offensive. As soon as the weather clears this undoubtedly will be started. The immediate objective is the capture of the rest of the Bethune road south of Bapaume. This would put the Allied troops well beyond Bapaume and so enable them to attack the German stronghold on the flank.

Fighting on West Front as Told by War Offices

Berlin, Oct. 19.—To-day's official report says:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht—North of the Somme yesterday was again a day of successful fighting in a battle of great magnitude. In the course of a heavy engagement a fresh attempt was made by the British to break through between Le Sara and Morval. The enemy attacks, which were continued from daybreak until noon against our stubbornly defended positions on this front, partly failed under our heavy and well directed artillery fire. Our positions either were held as a result of hand to hand fighting or were recaptured by counter attacks.

Unimportant territorial gains made by the British north of Eaucourt l'Abbaye and Guedecourt and by the French in Salley-Saillies and on the southern bank of the Somme, between Blaches and La Maisonette, as a result of an attack made during the evening, were no compensation for the heavy and sanguinary losses suffered by the enemy.

London, Oct. 19.—To-night's official report says:

Rain fell heavily all morning. We have slightly advanced our line at Butte de Warlencourt. An enemy counter attack in that neighborhood was stopped by our barrage.

The afternoon report says:

Rain fell heavily during the night. Raising parties entered enemy trenches near Loos and south of Arras.

Paris, Oct. 19.—To-day's official report says:

North of the Somme our troops organized during the night the villages of Salley-Saillies and consolidated the captured positions around this place. Some German counter attacks were broken by our curtain of fire and all our gains were maintained.

South of the Somme we made fresh progress between La Maisonette and Lorraine. An enemy surprise attack on our trenches near Bures, northeast of Lunerville, was repulsed easily.

To-night's official report says:

North of the Somme the Germans at 5 p. m. made a vain attempt to attack our lines north and east of Salley-Saillies. Our artillery fire broke up the waves of the attack at the outposts and inflicted considerable loss on the enemy.

South of the Somme we made fresh progress during the day between Blaches and La Maisonette. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's action at present exceeds 350, including ten officers.

KLUCK RETIRED AT OWN REQUEST

Continued from page 1

lief in the individuality of his soldiers.

He had the taciturnity of a von Moltke. Soon after his promotion in 1913 to the rank of inspector general, which gave him authority over 500,000 men, von Kluck was invited to address a society in Berlin. He refused. The society was one of the numerous probably never before had it invited the son of a government architect to address it; it was not accustomed to having its invitations flouted. Presently there was an imperial intimation that von Kluck should accept. He appeared before the society.

"Gentlemen," he said, "it is the duty of a soldier to obey. That is why I am here speaking to you. Thank you."

With a manner which almost amounted to contempt for rank, with his notorious views on the subject of the common soldier and with defeat at the walls of Paris against him, there were many who expressed no wonder when von Kluck's name vanished from the dispatches.

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SOMME ATTACK SAVING RUMANIA

Gen. Maurice Says Drive Has No Objective Except to Wear Out Foe

(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, Oct. 19.—The terrific strain to which German resources are being put on the Somme is the chief purpose of the Allied drive. The Tribune correspondent was told to-day by General F. R. Maurice, Director of Military Operations.

"We have no particular geographical objective," declared General Maurice. "It matters little whether we take a place like Peronne, which is nothing more than a geographical term."

"Germany has been compelled to keep five-eighths of her 200 divisions (about 4,000,000 men) upon the Western front. Our object is to sustain an unremitting pressure upon them."

May Break Through.

"If they dare to take the risk of transferring men from the West to other fronts then we are likely to break through, an outcome for which we are entirely prepared. We hope for this—but we scarcely expect the Germans to loosen up here, knowing the importance they attach to the West."

"Even if the present state of affairs continued, we know we are wearing the Germans out, merely from the way they are having to chop and change their divisions on the front line."

"The best example of this is the moral collapse of the troops opposing us in the great assault of September 25. Several times previously these men had put up a great fight, but time they saved. The diminution in the vigor of the German counter attacks during the last two months is exceedingly remarkable."

"Furthermore, the Somme fighting undoubtedly is holding up the German attack on Rumania. If the Rumanians are properly led we see no reason to doubt that they will repel all the enemy's attacks."

"Regarding the immediate advance on the Somme, the French now hold high ground dominating the surrounding country, but it is doubtful whether they will attempt, for the time being, to clear out the wood of St. Pierre Vaast."

"Wood fighting these days is terribly difficult and expensive in lives, especially where previous artillery attacks have felled the trees in all directions. It is not our policy now to force such places upon the enemy, who is obliged to do so, as the British were at Mametz Wood."

"It is likely that the next stage of the British attack will carry them to Grevelin, which is an dominating high ground, but again I want to emphasize the fact that the mere taking of villages matters little in the general scheme. It is the total, incessant pressure of the attack which tells."

"As far as the winter campaign is concerned, there is no reason why the fighting should not continue almost normally, except that our present trench gives the opportunity for digging in. The great consideration is a commander having a vast number of troops in an open country in winter is sickness."

LAST MONASTIR LINE UNDER FIRE

Continued from page 1

the Trotus Valley attacked the enemy with the bayonet and destroyed two of his cannon and limbers. It forced the enemy to retire and captured 600 prisoners.

The detachment, attacking from Goicasa, in the Trotus area, surprised the enemy, making 300 prisoners and capturing some machine guns.

In the Izul Valley we repelled enemy attacks. In the Otius Valley fighting continued with extreme violence. The front line at Table Butz there was advanced in places of virtually everything results, he says, from the present prosperity, founded on tremendous exports with reduced imports, caused by the war in Europe.

Mr. W. Engelen explains that huge exports without corresponding imports result in a large amount of gold being brought to this country in payment for the excess of exports over imports. With so much gold shipped abroad, and so little brought in there is a smaller supply for domestic consumption, so prices are forced up. More workers than heretofore are employed, many at much higher wages. These big wages boost the domestic demand for goods, and so help to increase prices.

In the last two years \$700,000,000 in gold over the usual importations has poured into the United States.

BLAMES GOLD IMPORTS FOR HIGH FOOD PRICES

Mint Director Shows Excess of Exports Boosts Living Cost

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Oct. 19.—Gold pouring in from abroad, in payment for war orders and other exports, is to blame for the present alarming increase in the cost of living, according to the Mint director, William E. Engelen.

The advance in prices of virtually everything results, he says, from the present prosperity, founded on tremendous exports with reduced imports, caused by the war in Europe.

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"TOOTH OF PASUBIO" HELD BY ITALIANS

Austrians Recapture Position, but Are Driven Out

Paris, Oct. 19.—"The Tooth of Pasubio," a powerful redoubt taken yesterday by the Italians, has changed hands twice in savage fighting during the last twenty-four hours. To-night's statement from Rome says:

On Monte Pasubio there were almost incessant attacks and counter attacks, with extremely violent bombardments. Yesterday morning the enemy succeeded in breaking into the redoubt on the 'Tooth of Pasubio,' but was promptly driven out after a hand-to-hand struggle. About 100 prisoners, including nine officers, were taken. We also captured one gun and one howitzer."

The Austrian statement says:

The combats in the Pasubio district were marked with increased violence. A brigade of Italian troops, reinforced by Alpini, attacked our positions north of the summit. At several places the enemy penetrated our front line, but it was reconquered completely by the gallant 1st and 3d Tyrolean Kaiserjäger regiments. One battalion commander, ten other officers and 153 men were made prisoner. Two machine guns were taken. New Italian attacks were repulsed.

VIENNA, OCT. 19.—To-day's official report says:

The battles on the southern and eastern frontiers of Transylvania continue.

Salonica, Oct. 19.—The Serbian official report to-day says:

On October 17 the Serbian troops entrusted with the attack on Sokol succeeded in occupying several positions on this mountain and in advancing appreciably toward the highest peak. They continued the advance on October 18. In the direction of Monastir it was noticed that the Bulgarians are bringing up reinforcements, and especially a large number of trench mortars.

Paris, Oct. 19.—To-day's official report says:

In the region of Lake Doiran Bulgarian attacks on the night of October 17 against our positions to the north of Dozdel were repulsed with heavy losses by our fire.

In the mountainous district of Dobropolye the fighting continues to the advantage of the Serbians, notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy. On the left bank of the Cerna Serbian troops in a brilliant fight carried the entire village of Brod. About fifty prisoners remained in their hands. On the left wing violent artillery

GUN ELEVATORS USED IN GERMAN TUNNELS

With the French Army at Comblès, Oct. 19.—The Germans have made powerful positions at Transloy and Saint Pierre Vaast Wood, which intercommunicate by deep subterranean tunnels, sheltering thousands of men. Narrow railroads transport machine guns to cleverly concealed exits. Elevators bring the gun crews and their supplies to the surface or permit them to descend and reach other points rapidly.

NANTUCKET RAIDS TO BE RENEWED

Berlin Expects "Sharper" Campaign if Britain Arms All Ships

Berlin, Oct. 19.—More submarine attacks in the steamship lanes off Nantucket are predicted by the "Volkszeitung" of Cologne.

"German submarines will operate in the future in the western Atlantic," says the "Volkszeitung." "They will visit the well known shipping routes around the eastern point of Nantucket Island, and will sink British merchantmen after giving the crews opportunity to save themselves."

The newspaper believes this activity will influence the supplying of food, especially grain, bacon and lard to England.

The "Kriegszeitung" reports that the British have ordered the arming of all merchantmen, and says that Germany may be forced to take up a sharper submarine campaign, with consequent endangerment of German-American relations. It continues:

"If it is true that England actually intends to arm all her merchant ships, and thus label them plainly as warships intended for attack, whether we wish to or not we must give sharper tendency to our submarine campaign."

The newspaper declares its belief that America will not tie its own navy's hands by establishing important precedents against her own ships. "If it is probable," the paper adds, "that if we desire to adapt our method of warfare to the situation created by the arming of British merchantmen we shall have to go on carefully with the government of the United States all the possibilities of the newly created situation. For we may accept this much as now certain: Aside from a few jingoes and shouters who would voice America in the war at any price, the American people would dislike most greatly to have the submarine question lead to a new dispute between Germany and America."

Dr. Hugo Wismar, addressing the Progressive party leaders, last night said: "We do not fear America, but we value the keeping up of good relations with her."

London, Oct. 19.—The sinking by a German submarine, without previous examination, of the Norwegian steamship Sten, is reported by Reuters' Copenhagen correspondent. The six members of the crew were landed at Christiansand. The Swedish bark Greta Vem was set afire by a German submarine. Eighteen men from the bark were landed at Friedrichshaven.

Washington, Oct. 19.—Germany has spread nets to trap submarines. The Swedish steamer Norma caught her propeller in one of these nets and was disabled.

Dispatches to the State Department to-day report the sinking of the British steamer Kennet by a submarine and the landing of the body of her captain, the steamer Dania, presumably Norwegian, also was reported sunk by a German submarine.

BREMEN IS LOST, TEUTONS CONCEDE

Berlin Knows Nothing of Submarine's Fate—Due Here Month Ago

Washington, Oct. 19.—Loss of the German submarine merchantman Bremen virtually was conceded to-day by ranking Teutonic diplomats in position to be familiar with the movements of the vessel. The Bremen is now one month overdue.

It was admitted that German officials, not only in this country but in Berlin, were without information as to the fate of the Bremen. All they know is that she set out for America from Bremerhaven and that she should have arrived at an American port soon after the middle of last month. It is regarded as doubtful that accurate information concerning the fate of the vessel will be available until after the close of the war, if then.

The disappearance of the Bremen will not cause abandonment of the project to send merchant submarines regularly from Germany to the United States, it was said. There appeared to be reason to expect that another sub-sea freighter, either the Deutschland or some other, would reach an American port some time within the next month.

German officials in Washington do not believe the Bremen could have fallen into the hands of the British unless she had some accident to her machinery. They pointed out that, unlike naval submarines, merchant submarines avoid all localities frequented by shipping and therefore are not open to the same risks.

One official said it was considered most likely that the Bremen had met the fate of a number of naval submarines which had sailed from port never to be heard from again. These vessels have disappeared completely and none of the members of their crews has been reported as being in detention camps of the Entente Allies. It is presumed that they had some accident which caused them to sink or had mishap while diving which prevented them from coming to the surface.

Another argument advanced in support of the belief that the Bremen had met with an accident rather than capture was that she had about a hundred of important documents for the German Embassy here which probably would have been made public had they fallen into the hands of the British.

SOLDIERS PREDICT YEAR'S FIGHTING

British Chiefs and German Prisoners See End Next Fall

(Copyright, 1916, by The Associated Press)

British Front in France, Oct. 19.—The war will last another year. That is the consensus among the British soldiers and their leaders. It is also the opinion of the Germans, if the views of prisoners count for anything.

Before the grand offensive started a high authority informed the correspondent that the German line would not be broken this summer and that slow operations, wearing down the Germans, would be inaugurated and probably would last through another summer.

With the approach of winter conditions, which make military movements difficult, this officer recalled his prediction, and speaking of the situation to-day he said:

"We know what the German resources were and what ours were, and the time required to force a decisive victory for our arms is a matter of calculation."

German prisoners taken during the summer invariably spoke of peace with a certainty in the autumn. They regarded the Somme thrust as a final effort of the Allies for a decision, and that after it peace would be made. Their tone has been entirely different of late. They recognize that it is a fight to a finish between the man power and resources of the two foes and that an ultimate decision will come from the fearful attrition on the Western front, which now will know no intermission until the end.

The Germans are determined to make every village on the Western front a fortress which will yield only when reduced to powder by shell fire and every gully and crater a machine gun post to secure their defensive against a critical defeat.

At a period when the weather is adverse to offensive operations elsewhere the Germans are apparently concentrating every possible man and gun against Rumania. The view of the British officers is that the Germans hope to crush Rumania, so that when they have to face a common Allied offensive in the spring they may not have to defend the immense length of the Rumanian frontier in addition to what they have had to defend this summer.

BROKER'S WIFE ENDS HER LIFE BY LEAP

Sends Boy Away as She Hurls Self from Window

Reaching home from school yesterday, Earl Hackenberry, ten years old, saw a woman standing in the fourth floor hallway of the apartment house in which he lives, at 1161 President Street, Brooklyn.

"Run along, little boy," she said, "and don't tell any one you saw me."

The first thing Earl did was to tell his mother. She stepped into the hall just in time to see the woman leap from a window.

She was Mrs. Alice Searle, of 1137 Carroll Street, whose husband, George H., is a cotton broker, and head of the Cotton Exchange firm bearing his name. She was forty years old and had been in poor health. The leap killed her.

WILLIAM THAW STILL ALIVE

Report American Aviator Had Been Killed Proves False

Paris, Oct. 19.—At the Paris home of Lieutenant William Thaw, of the Franco-American Aviation Corps, it was said to-day that he was alive and well. He arrived during the night from the front to attend the funeral to-morrow of Sergeant Norman Prince, of the Franco-American Corps, who died of injuries suffered in a raid over South-



TEUTONS IMPERIL BELGIAN RELIEF

People Forced to Work for Army—Entente May Stop Aid

London, Oct. 19.—There is a strong feeling here that the Entente governments should stop the imports of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium as a result of an order of Quartermaster General von Sauberport that all Belgians must work for the Germans. Should such a situation develop the food supply of 9,500,000 persons would be threatened.

According to the "Associated Press," information has been received from the frontier that the order already is being put into effect. In addition to deporting 2,000 civilians from Ghent similar action, it is said, is being taken in other parts of Belgium.

The newspaper states that General von Sauberport has announced that all persons able to work may be forced to give assistance in case of accident, danger, emergency or public disaster, even outside the community in which they live.

Any one who refuses to work, the "Telegraph" says, is liable to imprisonment for three years or a fine of 10,000 marks.

It is contended here that, leaving aside the question of whether the order is in violation of the convention of The Hague, it is hardly reasonable to expect the Entente powers to find and pay for food which the commission distributes to Belgium when they are placed in the position of feeding at their own expense persons who are working for the German army.

Aside from this, however, it is feared the stoppage of the commis-

U. S. SHIP OWNED HERE, IS SEIZED BY BRITISH

Fishing Schooner, Captured Off Iceland, Taken to Grimby

London, Oct. 17 (delayed).—The American fishing schooner Richard W. Clark has been captured off Iceland and taken to Grimby.

New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 19.—The Richard W. Clark is a three-masted vessel of 500 tons. After her return with the catch last summer she was sold to New York parties for \$34,000, which was \$5,000 more than it cost to build her, seven years ago. It was understood that she was to be used in the transatlantic freight service.



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the 20-hour train, famous for its appointments, its high grade service, its all-steel equipment, and its convenient schedule over the shortest line between Manhattan and Lake Michigan, avoiding excessive speed and insuring maximum comfort. It leaves New York to-day at 2.45 P. M. and arrives Chicago to-morrow at 9.45 A. M.

Other good trains to Chicago at 8.04, 11.04 A. M., 2.08, 5.04, 5.30, 6.04, 8.34, and 9.00 P. M.

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WOODS PRAISES COHEN, BUT REDUCES HIS RANK

Police Inspector Who Handled Strike Made Captain

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday added another to the long list of surprises he has given the members of his department by announcing that he had reduced Inspector Henry Cohen, temporarily attached to the Central Office Squad, to a captaincy.

"Rather than having any complaint with Inspector Cohen's work, I find him invaluable," the Commissioner said, in explaining the reduction. "He has, however, been in charge of the department's preparedness plans, and this has kept him at Headquarters doing clerical work. Frankly, I did not feel justified in keeping an inspector on such work, leaving his district open or under an acting inspector."

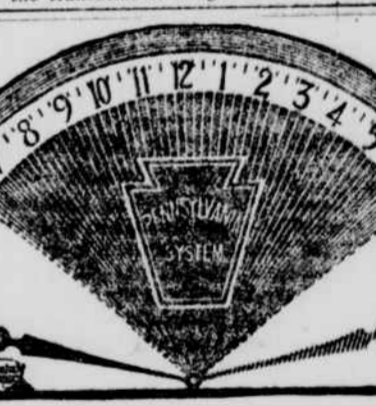
Cohen will stay at Headquarters. His salary will be reduced from \$3,500 to \$2,750 a year.

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CHURCH BEAU BRUMMEL SOUGHT AS BURGLAR

Warrant Makes Tom Bell Leave Allendale Flat

Tom Bell, the Beau Brummel, Vernon Castle, sprightly Chesterfield and Sunday school teacher of Allendale, N. J., has left the community to languish and discuss a warrant that was issued yesterday for Tom Bell's arrest. The warrant was issued on a complaint made by Postmaster John W. Winter, who accuses Tom Bell of breaking into and entering his home and attempted burglary.

Mr. Winter's home was Tom Bell's boarding place until two years ago. Within a few weeks burglars broke in and ransacked it. Last week during his father's absence, Herbert Winter left a satchel containing money on a table in the house and hid in a closet to see what happened. Somebody who had a key came in and stole the money by the light of an electric torch. Herbert says the intruder was well dressed.

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